JUDGMENTS IN RIOT CASES.

Important Motion by Corporation Coun

Before Judge Monell.

Superior Court against the city, and recovered two

The wife sued as the owner in fee, and the husband as

United States Commissioner's Office.

ATTEMPTING TO SCUTTLE A SHIP.

In the case of John Rosser, who has been as attempting to scuttle the Charles Sprague while

EXECUTION IN NEW JERSEY

Hanging of William Grady for the Murder of Fergus Collins.

AFFECTING SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

The Condemned Man Affirmed His Innocence to the Last Moment.

SYMPATHY OF THE SPECTATORS.

The Prisemer's Calm Conduct Wondered At.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

Our Elizabeth Correspondence

ELIZABETH, April 11, 1866. Another moral spectacle, a solemn warning to the in-mperate and the evil disposed of all classes, came rominently before the people of this community to-day a the matter of the execution of an intelligent and interlooking young man named William Grady, the ed on the night of the 26th of August, 1864. Ir place the details of this affair in a concise yet d and easily comprehensible manner before the general reader, your correspondent purposely in-troduces thus early the circumstances which led the murder, and the several succeeding facts in tion to the same. And, by the way, it is not amiss to remark at this juncture, that, while those who take an interest in the good government of society and in the e of steady habits, and particularly temperance, have been from time immemorial engaged in ing tracts throughout the civilized nations of the for the purpose of convincing the skeptical of the wonderful power of conscience over mere animal nerve, alting cases in proof, which, not being generally known, re severely criticized and by some even doubted in au-nticity, or at least allotted but a very meagre share of oin individual and public attention, we have here a use which is in itself a temperance tract and a concience tract of an eminently interesting character, since tune, and conscience which subsequently forced make a confession that entailed upon him the sad

result we witnessed a few hours ago.

A PART OF GRADY'S PAST HISTORY, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE MURDER. William Grady, the son of humble parents residing at Elizabethport, Union county, New Jersey, enlisted in Company A, Second New Jersey Volunteers (Colonei s Wilson, commanding), and after remaining in such honorable record, returned to his home. He had been long back before he made the acquaintance of one George Dixon, a notorious charact r. On the 26th August, 1884, while Grady was passing along the main avenue of the city of Elizabeth, he met Dixon, Seeing this, Grady said, "Stop George; you have given him enough." He (Dixon) dis so, Grady then took the deceased by the arm and said, "Get up, old man," and Coltins replied, "Let me alone; I know who you are." This was about eleven o'clock at night. Observing an unknown individual approaching they walked across the street and hid themselves in a vacant lot, known as the Denman property. Dixon, according to Grady's alement, was very much excited. He (Dixon) remarked to Grady that he was very sorry he had :o'd dragged the deceased into the bushes. Grady, after the lapse of ten minutes, proposed to Dixon that they go across the street and examine the body. Dixon did not go, but't induced his companion, who, is-boring under a high state of excitement, arising principally from the effects of the intoxicuting liquors he had taken, readily seented to go himself, and did so When he had got heart the lamp post on the corner of Fourth street, a few feet from where the deceased iy, he saw an individual, the one referred to above, shaking the companion of the street of the stranger, who was considered to bo Mr. Joseph Fourth of the stranger, and the street of the street

Haines presiding, held December 19, 1865.

THE TRIAL

Lasted four days, and astracted a great deal of attention. The court room, during the progress of the trial, was liverys densely crowded. General Runyon, of Newark, and S. D. Bains, of Elizabeth, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The State was represented by Robert Green and Theodore Freinghuysen, Attorney General. The jury remained out about two hours, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The very same evening on which Grady arrived at Elizabeth and reiterated the confession he made at

ment.

This may in a measure account for the verdict of murder in the second degree. As soon as the verdict in Dixon's case was generally known it produced considerable excitement, and induced feelings of indignation among the people of Elizabeth, they alleging that a gross injustice had been done in the matter, Dixon being regarded as the true murderer and known as a bad character. When Judge Haines was sentencing Dixon lead that it was more out of mercy than justice that the jury had found Dixon guilty of murder in the second degree. The Judge took occasion to repeat this with current and the second degree. The Judge took occasion to repeat this with

UNAVAILING EFFORTS OF GRADY'S PRIENDS, COUN

SEL AND CLERGYMEN TO HAVE HIS SENTENCE COMMUTED.
From the time Grady was sentenced almost to the house of his execution his counsel and friends were untiring in their efforts to obtain a commutation of the fixed penalty of death. His junior counsel, Mr. Haines, had procured over seven thousand signatures of all classes of the commutaty praying for the commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, which prayer the Court of Pardons refused to grant. The counsel then induced a delegation of the clergy of the city of Elizabeth to call upon the Governor in person to solicit him to take the matter into consideration and reconvene the Court of Fardons, as it was evident that the people of the city of Elizabeth believed that the ends of justice would be faily satisfied even with a commutation to imprisonment for life. The Governor, however, refused to interfore, but subsequently granted a respite for two weeks. The respite expired to-day.

THE LAST INTERVIEW WITH HIS PARENTS AND

when the rollowing, as a paper place;—

"How do you feel this morning?"

"I feel remarkably well under the circumstances.
"Are you prepared to die?"

"You are about to be ushered into eternity. In

"Money, you may be feel bad to see you."

After this his mother took him by the hand, and with one arm around his neck kissed him several times, say.

ing:—
"God bless you, my boy; may we meet in heaven."
She then left him, and he, turning to his father, said:—
"Jardy, I am about to die. God knows I die innocently. Good by. May we meet in heaven."
His father left him; but it was evident that the internal suffering of both father and son was something unqualifiedly terrible.
The usual soleran ceremonies then took place—those
ceremonies which ever accompany the final preparations
preceding the final brief act.

THE LAST MOMENT.

This was a trying one. The prisoner made a speech and protested his innocence in the strongest manner. All present were evidently deeply touched. They sympathized with him, but, of course, could not alleviate his sufferings. In his speech he said, "I am now on the point of entering eternity. I do not want to die with a lie in my mouth. I am innocent." He said he forgave all those who had injured him and those who had sworn falsely, and he forgave the Governor for refusing him a pardon.

took place at eleven minutes to one o'clock.

All the appointments were made in order and well carried out by the Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff and the jailor.

The body was, after the execution, given to his friends.

The body was, after the execution, given to his friends.

Grady leaves a father and mother, both aged, and some sisters and brothers. He wasgborn in Clonmult, county of Cork, Ireland; came to this country when quite young, had no trade or profession, was an employe in a saw mill before the war, and is nearly twenty-five years of age. All the officers of the prison give him a good character for behavior while in prison.

This was the first execution in Union county since the organization of the same—a period of ten years.

The execution was witnessed by about two bundred people, including the Mayor of the city, the Associate Judge of the court, a large staff of medical gentlemen, the officers of the prison and those who had been admitted by special favor.

An incident which attracted attention occurred among the reporters. One of these (an ex-attache of the New York Hakled) fainted, vomiting at the time. The press had about fifteen representatives in the jail to witness the execution, and a special artist, Mr. C. W. Crane.

OUTSIDE OF THE JAIL

OUTSIDE OF THE JAIL crowds collected to witness the body being carried away for interment. Among those who collected on the outside of the jail were a number of ladies, some of whom took up a position "to see" at the American Hotel opposite. They were evidently very interested "outside"

Bosrow, April 11, 1866.

The final appeal for commutation of the death son tence against Edward W. Green, the Maldon murderer,

Murder in Albany.

This afternoon a Frenchman, name not ascertained, and a man named Michael Chesnut had an angry dacus sion, over political matters in Broadway, near the steam boat landing, during which Chesnut struck the Frenchman a powerful blow on the head, killing him instantly Chesnut has not yet been arrested.

The Columbian Insurance Company.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company.—Judge Barnard made the following decision yesterday in this case:—I think the interests of the various persons interested in the distribution of the proceeds of the company will be benefited by the appointment of a man who has had experience in the management of insurance companies. The original intention was that two receivers should be appointed. They were so appointed; but as one has resigned decored. A Osgood, banker, is appointed to act in conjunct on with Benejah Leffingwell. Bond to be given in the sum of \$50,000. Before Judge Barnard.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL BURNING CASUALIT.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at the corner of avenue A and 120th street, on the body of Mary Ann Batty, who died from the effects of burns received, caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. In order to kindle a fire in haste the deceased poured some kerosene oil from the can, when it ignited and metantly exploded, setting fire to her clothes and burning her fatally. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from burns accidentally received. Becaused was seventeen years of age and a mattye of England.

Formula The WATTE.—The body of a man about system.

seventoen years of age and a native of England.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of a man about sixty years of age, five feet seven inches in the white years of age, five feet seven inches in the year of age, five feet seven inches in the year found floating in the dock foot of pier 16 North river. Deceased had on a black cloth overcoat, black cloth undercoat and vest, light pants and Kossuth hat. The teeth from the upper jaw were missing. Apparently the body had been in the water but a few hears. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body. Deceased evidently was a very respectable man, and his remains have been placed on ice to await identification.

Brooklyn City News.

Kinos Gounty Johnson Ciub was held last Tuesday night at the Athensum. Among those present on this occasion were ex-Mayor Kaibfleisch, County Ireasurer Garainer, W. E. Robinson, United States Assessor; ex-Alderman Kelley, County Circk White, Colonel O'Beirne, Colonel Johnson, H. Talmadge, Demas Barnes, Dr. Norris and others. A resolution was adopted that a public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn be called at the Academy of Music at an early day, to be addressed by the supporters of the Freadent, irrespective of party. The subject was entrusted to an Executive Committee. Invitations to attend the grand mass meeting will be extended to James T. Brady, Esq. Senators Cowan and Doolittite, General Rousseau, John Van Buren and others.

Sailing of Steamship China.

Bostos, April 11, 1866.

The steamship China sailed this morning, taking 183 passengers for Liverpool and 25 for Halifax. She also takes \$50,000 in specie for Halifax.

Among the China's passengers is General Marshall Lefferts, the engineer of the American Telegraph Company.

Marine Affairs.

TESTIMONIAL TO CATTAIN THOMAS ANDERSON AND OFFICERS OF SHIP AMERICAN EAGLE

NEW YORK HARDOR, April 8, 1996.

TO Captain Thomas American Mariness and officers of the ship American Eagle, X lines of Loudon packets.—We, the undersigned, second cabin and steering passengers by your ship, being destroys of expressing in some way our gratitude towards you, take this method of doing so, and beg that you will accept our sincers and heartful thanks for your kind treatment and gentlemently conduct towards my white on our passage from Loudon to this port. We wish you every success in all your undertakings.

M. Goring, George Jones, Robert Warnock, C. W. Norman, W. L. Hicker, J. Turner, C. Luff, on behalf of the German and English passengers.

"BRISTOL BILL."

His Trial for Attempt to Rob the Gore Bank, Canada.

Movements of the Fraternity in St. Louis, Rochester, Auburn and New York.

An "A No. 1" Character in the Fourth Ward.

"BILL" IMPRISONED FOR FIVE YEARS. &c.

5, Henry Hyde Parker, alias "Bristol Bill," a character well known in the United States, was placed on trial under an indictment for having made an attempt on the 4th of October last to rob the Gore Bank, at Gait, of the sum of \$24,832. The court room was filled with specta-tors. Mr. Charles A. Durand, of Galt, appeared for CRIII "and Mr. Miller the Crown Attorney, conducted "Bill," and Mr. Miller, the Crown Atto the case for the Crown.

va. Henry Hyde Parker, alias Bristol Bill." The prisone

The Crown Attorney briefly explained the nature of the case to the jury, after which the following evidence

Thomas Harris, sworn—I am a Post Office clerk in Galt; the Post Office and the bank are in the same building; the keys of the bank are generally kept in a drawer in a room in the middle of the bank; we enter through the Post Office; the outside door of the bank is locked inside, and the door into the bank from the Post Office is generally left open; the outer door of the Post Office was always locked at night, and the keys keat by me. I was the Post Office; the outside door of the bank is locked inside, and the door into the bank from the Post Office was aiways locked at night, and the keys kept by me; I was requested, on the night of the 4th of October, to come down from the Town Hall by a party who told me some-body was trying to break into the bank; this was about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about a quarter-past one in the morning; I left the bank about has of the building, and upon going to the building, saw two men—one was going down, and the other was going up South Water street; I went into the bank, I found it locked and the key on the other side; I knew something was wrong; I, in company with two others, burst open the door; I then found a pistol attached to the vault door, and a piece of string attached to the vault door, and a piece of string attached to the vault door, and a piece of string attached to the trigger, extending back in a straight lime through a loop to the door of a private office directly opposite the vault; it was about three feet from the loor; the string was carried back in the same direction to a verandah, at the public door of the bank; the string extended from the verandah some twenty or thirty leet; the bank door was forced open; I found a bolt, which was under the lock, also removed; the porch door had been unlocked, but was closed to when I found it; I sent, in the meantime, for the manager of the bank, Mr. Davidson, and he came over; one of the men I saw on the street passed over the bridge, and the other went in an opposite direction; the first thing I did pon getting in was to take the cap off the pistol which was a tached to the safe; it was on full cock; the safe door was locked.

"BILL'S" LETTERS TO THE "DOC"—THE "DOC"

IN THE STAND.

Arthur Davis, sworn—I received the letters produced, addressed to me; they were received from T. H. Hubbard—" Bristol Bill;" I recognize the prisoner as that party; the letters produced I recognize as Hubbard's.

The letters were read as follows:—

HABLEON, Aug. 31, 1865.

FRIEND Dec—We returned last night, but left Gus to attend to business, as he has not made the acquaintance of the party and things not being as I expected to find them; and as I was informed we have abandoned it for the present to attend to simething else. Should anything present itself to you which you have any opinion of let me know. With regard to the business I was engaged on when I saw you last, I have made the necessary preparations as lar as I can tell. I shall come down again, which will be in a few days, but I am actually so contered that I must do something speedily to enable me to attend to it, although there is time enough to the lat of clother. Yours truly,

T. H. HUBBARD.

HAMILTON, Sept. 16th, 1865.

FRIEND D—I am glad to hear you have got the store

P. S.—I am sorry you did not succeed in boying seach house.

HARILTON, Sept. 26, 1865.

FRIEND DOC—I write to inform you that I am confined to the house at present with dysontery, and unless I mend in a day or two I shall not be able to attend to your business in time for the first of the month. I have also to inform you that the party with me will leave here to morrow morning for Galt to ascortain for a certainty whether it is right or wrong. If right it will be attended to immediately well-out delay, in which case I shall tolegraph for Gas, through you, to meet me there, which in event of my sending he must not fail to do, as I shall not delay; so you had better apprise him as soon as you see him, so that he may hold himself in readiness.

T. H. HUBBARD.

HAMILTON, Oct. 2, 1865.

FRIEND D.—Ere you receive this you will have heard from Gus. that our labor and exponse is all lost for the present, but as it is useless to despair I must try again and again till success must ultimately crown my exertions. I am very anxious to come to your city for a time but cannot till I have brought something to bear fruit, as I had placed all I had in the sinking fund. I have some hope for this week, and in event of their being valized I shall be with you in a few days. In the meanwhile if you will have the kindness.

P. S.—My health has improved some, but is still very indifferent.

Witness resumed.—The letters referred to the Gait bank robbery; "Gosa." referred to Gustaff; I saw him subsequently, and had a conversation with him; he told me the attempt to rob the Gore Bank had failed, that they had been frightened away; he said that Wright, and prisoner, Crewes and himself had been there the week of the London fair; the letter of the 2d October referred to the future robbery of the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Durand.—The letter "friend boe" referred to me; I will not say that I had been in communication with the prisoner for the purpose of robbing the Gore Bank; I have no copies of the letters; I know a man named Dougall C. McNab, now in Terontojail; I do not think that I am obliged to answer that I was a prasoner in Rochester jail; I was there about a week; I was not sentenced; I was arrasted and put in; I got away by consent of the jailer; I was never in the Anburn State Prison; I never told Dougall. C. McNab that I was there as a prisoner; that I was sentenced for seven years, but got away by knocking over the party in charge; nor that I committed a burglary by which I noted \$2,000 the night I escaped; I never told McNab that I was tried in Hamilton; I kept an office at the corner of Bay and Adela de streets, Toronto; I know a man named McKinnon; I never administured a powder to him; I do not know whether he (McKinnon) took a powder or not; I do not know whether he (McKinnon) took a powder or not; I do not know that Gustaff brought some medience from my office to bim; I was indicted for poisoning McKinnon, but I pleaded not guilty of the charge.

His Locdship—He is not compelled to criminate him-

The Hudson County Charter Elections.

MAYOR CLEVELAND, OF JERSEY CITY, RE-ELECTED—A REPUBLICAN GAIN.

The canvase was concluded in Jersey City at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Orestes Cleveland (dem.) was re-elected Mayor by 366 majority, against 516 majority one year ago. Joseph McCoy (dem.) was re-elected School Superintendent by 839 majority. Cornelius C. Martindale (dem.) was re-elected City Recorder by 560 majority over Tildon (rep.) and Cutter (ind. dem.)

The republicans made a gain of two Aldermen—Eleistein in the Second and Wood in the Fourth ward; and they also made a gain of two Aldermen—Eleistein in the Second and Wood in the Fourth ward, and they also made a gain of an ember of the Board of Chosen Freeholders—John H. Smyth, in the Fourth ward.

The following are the names of the Aldermen and Chosen Freeholders elected:—

Aldermen—First ward, Wm. Clarks (dem.); Second ward, John Eleistein gep.); Third ward, Horatio N. Ege (rep.); Fourth ward, Richard A. Wood (rep.); Fifth ward, James Cassidy (dem.); Sixth ward, Hosse F. Clark (dem.);

Second ward, James Lynch (dem.); Third ward, Nelson H. Coykendall (rep.); Fourth ward, John H. Smyth (rep.); Fifth ward, John Lowery (dem.); Sixth ward, John McGuigan (dem.)

The self-cetted was elected in Hoboken.

charge.

His Lordship—He is not compelled to criminate himself.

M. Durand—Yes, my Lord, but he is a crown without the company of the company

over to his house that night; he introduced me to Mrs. Parker, whom I did not know before; they asked me to go to Dr. Hurgard's to see an entry of a sale to H. H. Parker on the 15th October, which corresponded with a receipt Mrs. Parker showed me.

To the Crown Attorney—Have been in New York 24 years; came to this country when I was 21 years of age; did not see Parker in England; did not know him by any other name than that of Parker; never heard him called "Bristol Bill;" never knew of a reward having been offered for the apprehension of one "Bristol Bill;" Mrs. Parker paid my expenses over here; as he is living in New York; she gave me \$50 to pay my expenses here and back; do not know where the prisoner came from in England.

The Crown Attorney—There is a great likeness between you; so much so that one would suppose you were rela-THE HEALTH BOARD.

he Complaint Batch Yesterday-Swill Milk Stables in This City and Brook-lyn-The People Demand Their Re-moval-Sunken Lots, Stagnant Pools, Dirty Streets and Other Nulsances, &c.

twenty-six families. The house has not been scrubbe this winter, and is consequently in a bad condition. The lots on Thirty-seventh street, between Park an

adison arenues, are constantly filled with stagnan ater, and should be connected with the street sewer. A bakery in the basement of 286 Broome street is complained of as being in a filthy and unhealthy state

fifth street. About twenty-five cows are said to be con fined at this place, in a couple of small shantles, the sickening odor from which is described as unbearable. The place is devoid of drainage, and a large stagnant pool is on the premises. The greatest annoyance is experienced by the neighbors of that establishment.

The sunken lots between Broadway and Eighth avenue and Frity-fifth and Frity-sixth streets are filled with stagnant water.

The street cleaners' attention is called to the condition of Forty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

The ground and shantles in West Eleventh street, corner of Broadway, are in a most offensive state. Spring, in which manure is let the for an indefinite period in large hears, much to the detriment of the inhabitants of that vicinity.

sel O'Gorman—The Value of a Life Es-tate and an Estate in Fee. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM. George Greer vs. The Mayor et al.; Anne Greer vs. Iden

to the property of the respective plaintiffs, husband and wife, by the rioters during the famous conscription disturbances. The property was situated at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, and was burned down by the rioters. The parties injured brought actions in the Superior Court country the clive and recovered two heaps, much to the detriment of the inhabitants of that vicinity.

At 75 Robinson street, chickens and ducks are kept in the celler, the stench and cackle of which are described as an intolerable nuisance, not only to the residents but likewise to the passers by.

A citizen of Brooklyn writes that, seeing by the papers that the Navy Yard authorities are complaining of the streets in the vicinity of the Navy Yard gate, he thinks he has a grievance of greater importance, as they are actually cleaning that vicinity and carting the the dirt back of the yard, where it is being dumped on the Wallabout Flats to fill in the sunken lots there, along Flushing avenue, foot of Hamilton street, and of Washington avenue. He had recently stopped them from dumping under his windows, and since then they have sone a quarter of a mile nearer the city, and have, within the past three days, raised a small mountain of street mud.

Another resident of that city very truthfully writes

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Wm. C. Trail, his assistant, yesterday applied to Judge Monell, at S ecial Term of the Superior Court, and moved for a new trial or for leave to open the Judgments with a view of investigating the matter. The motion was opposed warmly by ex-Judge Woodruff and Mr. Sandford.

Mr. O'Gorman said that he made the metion for the purpose of protecting the interests of the city. It appeared from the papers in the case—which was tried before his accession to office—that the entire value of the property injured was only thirty-seven thousand doinud. ident of that city very truthfully writes numissioners, speaking of the condition of tain of street mud.

Another resident of that city very truthfully writes
the Health Commissioners, speaking of the condition of
Union and President streets, near the junction of Hamilton avenue:—"These streets are at the present time compiete, 'pest holes,' filled with filth of all kinds, dead
dozs, gartage, slops from the kitchen and ashes from the
stove, all heaped indiscriminately on the streets. Unless
these things are removed they will be spared the necessity of importing cholera from England." In conclusion the complaint says that unless it is immediately attended to it will be folly to talk of keeping Brooklyn
healthy.

ealthy.
A complaint was also filed against the Carroll Manu

It was not the intention of the commissioners to place the sick on board of the vessels asked for, but only such persons, apparently healthy, as should arrive on infected ships, and these would be detained only for a certain period, for the purpose of incubation. Should symptoms of the disease fall to manifest itself in a given time, such persons will be permitted to proceed on their journey without further delay. The vessels, however, will not be called into requisition just yet by the Com-

To THE EDYOR OF THE REBALD.

New York, April 11, 1866.

Yesterday's editorial complaints against the overcrowding of steamers and alaps arriving at our port with
emigrants from Europe gait an increased importance
from the known fact that all the available means of
transportation have already for manths to come been engaged. Yet, sir, this is not all. The extent of these ongagements goes so far that even the employes on board,
down to waiters and crew, for hard and heavy cash, are
selling their own cabins, berths and bunks, with a view
of stowing away any possible additional overfreight of
emigrants, thereby augmenting the number of human
beings, hudded together within the narrowest space, in
such a manner as absolutely to create the most dangerous
epidemics on board ship.

To remedy these evils your editorial asks for immediate Congressional interference by bill or otherwise.
Allow me to recall the theservation I made in the
Harath of September 5, 1845, from which you will see
how the evil can be remedied at ence, if only the remedy
is applied by the proper officers—i. e. of customs. I then
add:—

The second case refers to barbarians from the other side of

how the evil can be remedied at ence, if only the remedy is applied by the proper officers—i. e. of customs. I then isd.—

The second case refers to barbarians from the other side of the Atlantic—the officers of the Hamburg and Bremen Steamship line—and to the lack of control on the part of our Custom floures, to whom it rightfully and lawfully belongs. The case is not only revolting, buils dangerous to our public health—I mean the overcrowding, badly remitting, worse provisioning and worse treating on ward of our United States may be a supported to the state of the stat

distor to recall the deservation I made in the Harath of Peptember 5, 1845, from which you will see how the evil can be remoted at once, if only the remorphation of the control of the co

YACHTING.

OCEAN MATCHES BY ENGLISH YACHTS

THE AMERICAN CHAMPION CUP.

A British Boat Coming to Take It Away.